UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/872,938	05/31/2001	Michael R. Lynch	4667.P005	3283

8791	7590	08/10/2006	EXAMINER

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030

WONG, LESLIE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2164	

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/872,938	LYNCH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Leslie Wong	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>24 May 2006</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-43</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-43</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>05/31/2001</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 24 May

2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3.   Claim 1-5, 7-9, 13-17, 19-30, 35-36, are 39-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wheeler et al.** ("Wheeler") (U.S. Patent 6,618,727

B1) in view of **Pitkow et al.** ("Pitkow") (U.S. Patent US 7031961 B2).

Regarding claims 1, 13, 21, 24, and 27, **Wheeler** teaches method, apparatus,

and article or manufacture, comprising:

a).   extensible markup language document, the first representation including a

set of terms and one or more weighted values associated with each term in the set of

terms (col. 2, lines 36-47; col. 7, lines 56-65; col. 20, lines 36-47 and Fig. 25);

b).   generating a linked to each of the one or more related documents (col. 2,

lines 21-26).

Wheeler does not explicitly teach generating a list of one or more related

documents ranked based upon relevance to a first representation of content.

Pitkow, however, teaches '**generating a list of one or more related**

documents ranked based upon relevance to a first representation of content

associated with a first field of a reference' as if the user selected positive relevance

feedback, the closest context matches in the previously-keyword-matched public

bookmark collection are returned as the highest-ranking (col. 15, line 63 - col. 16, line

13; col. 17, lines 5-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Pitkow's**

teaching would have allowed **Wheeler's** to improve the quality of results returned to

users by calculating the overall document relevance to provide a ranking system that

performs a ranking based on a combination of relevancy and popularity.

Wheeler does not explicitly teach wherein the link points to a relevant field within

each of the one or more related document.

Pitkow, however, teaches 'wherein the link points to a relevant field within each

of the one or more related document' as the contextualization portion of the search

vector tells the search engine what portion of the standard directory to access, while the

augmented query portion of the search vector tells the search engine just which

documents in that portion of the standard directory are relevant and which pointers to

that content should be extracted for presentation to the user (col. 24, lines 62 – col. 25,

lines 8; col. 16, lines 13-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Pitkow's**

teaching would have allowed **Wheeler's** to enhance subject-matter recommendation

generation, and automatic document categorization and summarization as suggested

by **Pitkow** at col. 4, lines 56-60.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein the first field in the reference extensible markup language document is specified at the time a query is generated (col. 2, lines 42-44).

Regarding claims 4 and 14, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein the reference extensible markup language document is selected form a group of documents in a database (i.e. source database) (col. 2, lines 39-42).

Regarding claim 5, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein submitting the reference extensible markup language document to an engine for analysis (col. 9, lines 52-65).

Regarding claim 6, **Wheeler** does not explicitly teach wherein the link is a hypertext link.

Pitkow, however, teaches wherein the link is a hypertext link (col. 1, line 55-col. 2, line 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Pitkow's** teaching would have allowed **Wheeler's** to easily and conveniently access to desired documents.

Regarding claim 7, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein the second field of the related document contains semantically similar content to the content associated with

the first field of the reference extensible markup language document (col. 11, lines 10-18).

Regarding claims 8, 20, 28, and 41, **Wheeler** further teaches executing a query on the reference extensible markup language document to generate the list and the link without a user having to request the query (col. 19, lines 60-64 and Fig. 24).

Regarding claim 9, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein the list further includes references to relevant fields within each related document (Fig. 21G).

Regarding claim 15, **Wheeler** further teaches a database containing a plurality of representations, each representation being associated with content in a particular field in an extensible markup language document (Fig. 24 and col. 19, lines 60-65).

Regarding claim 16, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein the engine adjusts the one or more weighted values for each particular term in the set of terms by a comparison to a historical weighted value associated with each particular term in the set of terms (col. 12, line 60- col. 13, line 8).

Regarding claim 17, **Wheeler** further teaches a converter to convert a non-extensible markup language document into an extensible markup language format (col. 9, lines 56-65).

Regarding claim 19, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein the engine has a module to compare the first representation to a plurality of representations in a database in order to identify documents that are most similar to the first representation (Figs. 24 and 25; col. 19, lines 60-65; col. 20, lines 36-47).

Regarding claims 22 and 25, **Wheeler** further teaches wherein the reference extensible markup language document has a first extensible markup language schema, and a first related extensible markup language document has a second extensible markup language schema (col. 9, lines 56-65).

Regarding claims 23 and 26, **Wheeler** further teaches the steps of:

a).   identifying a first representation of content associated with the reference extensible markup language document, the first representation including a fist set of terms and one or more weighted values associated with each term in the first set of terms (i.e., suspect's height weight 50%) (col. 11, lines 55-63);

b).   identifying a second representation of content associated with a second field in a fist related extensible markup language document, the second representation including a second set of terms and a second weighted value associated with each term in the second set of terms (i.e., suspect's weight and hair color weight 25%)(col. 11, lines 55-63).

Regarding claims 29, 30, 35, 36, 39, and 40, **Wheeler** teaches a method,

comprising:

a).   executing a query on content from a active desktop window without a user

having to request the query (col. 19, lines 60-64 and Fig. 24).

c).   generating links to the documents (col. 2, lines 21-26).

b).   **Wheeler** does not explicitly teach generating a ranked list of documents

related to the content based on the content in the active desktop window.

Pitkow, however, teaches '**generating a ranked list of documents related to**

the content based on the content in the active desktop window' as if the user

selected positive relevance feedback, the closest context matches in the previously-

keyword-matched public bookmark collection are returned as the highest-ranking (col.

15, line 63 to col. 16, line 13; col. 17, lines 5-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Pitkow's**

teaching would have allowed **Wheeler's** to improve the quality of results returned to

users by calculating the overall document relevance to provide a ranking system that

performs a ranking based on a combination of relevancy and popularity.

Wheeler does not explicitly teach wherein the link points to a relevant field within

each of the one or more related document.

Pitkow, however, teaches 'wherein the link points to a relevant field within each

of the one or more related document' as the contextualization portion of the search

vector tells the search engine what portion of the standard directory to access, while the

augmented query portion of the search vector tells the search engine just which

documents in that portion of the standard directory are relevant and which pointers to

that content should be extracted for presentation to the user (col. 24, lines 62 – col. 25,

lines 8; col. 16, lines 13-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Pitkow's**

teaching would have allowed **Wheeler's** to enhance subject-matter recommendation

generation, and automatic document categorization and summarization as suggested

by **Pitkow** at col. 4, lines 56-60.

4.   Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Wheeler**

et al. ("Wheeler") (U.S. Patent 6,618,727 B1) in view of **Pitkow et al.** ("Pitkow") (U.S.

Patent US 7031961 B2) as applied to claims 1-5, 7-9, 13-17, 19-30, 35-36, are 39-41

above and in view of **Schuetze** (U.S. Patent 5,675,819).

Regarding claim 10, **Wheeler** and **Pitkow** do not explicitly teach wherein the set

of terms includes singular terms and higher order terms.

Schuetze, however, teaches wherein the set of terms includes singular terms

and higher order terms (col. 13, lines 5-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because

Schuetze's teaching would have allowed **Wheeler- Pitkow's** to assign the ranking for '

relevant terms more effectively.

5.   Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over **Wheeler et al.** ("Wheeler") (U.S. Patent 6,618,727 B1) in view of **Pitkow et al.**

("**Pitkow**") (U.S. Patent US 7031961 B2) as applied to claims 1-5, 7-9, 13-17, 19-30, 35-

36, are 39-41 above and in view of **Kirsch et al. ("Kirsch")** (U.S. Patent 5,983,216).

        Regarding claim 11, **Wheeler** and **Pitkow** do not explicitly teach wherein the set

of terms includes singular terms and noun phrases.

        Kirsch, however, teaches wherein the set of terms includes singular terms and

noun phrases (claim 2, a).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Kirsch's**

teaching would have allowed **Wheeler- Pitkow's** to apply the apply the selected single

terms and noun phrases to the meta-index descriptive of the document collections to

determine the cumulative rankings for the documents.

        Regarding claim 12, **Wheeler** and **Pitkow** do not explicitly teach wherein the set

of terms includes higher order terms and proper names.

        Kirsch, however, teaches wherein the set of terms includes higher order terms

and proper names (claim 2, limitation d).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Kirsch's**

teaching would have allowed **Wheeler- Pitkow's** to apply the apply the selected single

terms and noun phrases to the meta-index descriptive of the document collections to

determine the cumulative rankings for the documents.

6.   Claims 18, 33, 34, 38, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Wheeler et al.** ("Wheeler") (U.S. Patent 6,618,727 B1) in view of

Pitkow et al. ("Pitkow") (U.S. Patent US 7031961 B2) as applied to claims 1-5, 7-9, 13-

17, 19-30, are 39-41 above and in view of **Agrawal et al. ("Agrawal")** (U.S. Patent

5,675,819).

Regarding claims 18, 33, 38, and 43, **Wheeler** and **Pitkow** do not explicitly teach

wherein the non-extensible markup language document is content associated with an e-

mail, content associated with a web page, or content associated with a software

application.

Agrawal, however, teaches wherein the non-extensible markup language

document is content associated with an e-mail, content associated with a web page, or

content associated with a software application (col. 1, lines 13-25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because

Agrawal's teaching involves organizing repositories of documents such as emails and

web pages in folders, and the folders can be arranged in a tree-like hierarchy structure

would have allowed **Wheeler- Pitkow's** to process variety types of documents in order

to provide a more flexible system for user to manage and organize documents in an

easy and effective manner.

Regarding claim 34, **Wheeler** and **Pitkow** do not explicitly teach clearly teach

wherein the active desktop window is running an e-mail application.

Agrawal, however, teaches wherein the active desktop window is running an e-

mail application (col. 4, lines 14-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because

Agrawal's teaching would have allowed **Wheeler- Pitkow's** to have a means to collect

and process variety types of unstructured or semi-structured documents.

7.   Claims 31, 32, 37, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Wheeler et al.** ("Wheeler") (U.S. Patent 6,618,727 B1) in view of

Pitkow et al. ("Pitkow") (U.S. Patent US 7031961 B2) as applied to claims 1-5, 7-9, 13-

17, 19-30, are 39-41 above and in view of **Jeffrey** (US 20030084040A1).

Regarding claims 31, 32, 37, and 42, **Wheeler** and **Pitkow** do not explicitly teach

wherein the probabilistic algorithm uses a Bayesian model.

Jeffrey, however, teaches wherein the probabilistic algorithm uses a Bayesian

model (paragraph 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Jeffrey's**

teaching involves document retrieval for wide ranges of subject matter, such as

exhibited by the Internet, general libraries, and other broad-coverage information

collections and comparing documents includes segmenting a judgment matrix into a

plurality of information sub-matrices where each sub-matrix has a plurality of

classifications and a plurality of terms relevant to each classification would have allowed

Wheeler- Pitkow's to effectively calculate the probability of the relevant terms for the

target documents in order to produce more accurate results.

Response to Arguments

8.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-43 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Leslie Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4120. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30am - 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, CHARLES RONES can be reached on (571) 272-4085. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-

273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Leslie Wong
Primary Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2164

LW
August 4, 2006